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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CITY.—Stocks were active and irregular. President Taft said at a reception in his honor in the United League Club that the protest of the people against the proposition to recall judges and judicial decisions was profound. The briefest Democratic State Convention in thirty years gave Murphy the right to vote New York's ninety delegates to Baltimore at his pleasure. Mayor Sugan of Roughneck protest against the unit rule. The North German Lloyd Line awarded a contract for the building of the largest steamship in the world at the cost of \$10,000,000. The body of General Kearny was removed from Trinity Church yard to the City Hall; it will lie in state until this afternoon. The Intercollegiate Civic League began its annual convention at Columbia University. The Metropolitan Museum acquired a Whistler by purchase, and possibly a masterpiece. The Intercollegiate Civic League began its annual convention at Columbia University. The Metropolitan Museum acquired a Whistler by purchase, and possibly a masterpiece. The Intercollegiate Civic League began its annual convention at Columbia University. The Metropolitan Museum acquired a Whistler by purchase, and possibly a masterpiece.

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FOREIGN.—Premier Asquith introduced his Home Rule bill in Parliament; the Irish Nationalists welcomed it as well as the Labor members of the coalition. The report that the Pope had died shocked every capital in the world; reassuring telegrams were dispatched later from Rome. Secretary Knox was welcomed in Havana where he made a speech insisting on the fraternal and disinterested sentiments of this country for the new republic. General Orozco, despoiling of success in his rebellion, owing to his inability to procure munitions of war from this country, decided it was reported, to embroil Mexico with the United States by attacks on Americans. A large number of persons, proved erroneous.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 42.

SIZE OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

It is surprising to find questions raised at this late day concerning the size of the Electoral College which is to choose the next President. Yet curiously enough publishers are issuing summaries and maps and tables, professing based on official statements from Washington, which make the present House of Representatives the prime factor in the problem instead of the House to be elected next November under the new apportionment. These tabulations make the number of electoral votes 490 instead of 531, which is the total of the combined membership of the Senate and House as fixed by the new apportionment. One corporation issuing such a tabulation replied, when the error was called to its attention, that the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the chief clerk of the United States Senate and an official communication from the Department of State had all given the number of electors to be chosen this fall as 490. And now it is reported that a ruling is to be asked from the Department of Justice.

If the officials quoted did really make themselves responsible for this misinformation, it must have been in a moment of mental aberration. The argument made in support of the idea is that as the number of Senators and Representatives at the time of the election will be 490, the electors then chosen must be 490, and that as the Representatives under the new apportionment will not take office until March 4 next, after the electors have performed their functions and when the new President also takes office, the new apportionment will not affect the Electoral College until 1913. This view at once ignores the text of the statute and the precedent of previous Presidential elections. Section 332 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides:

The number of electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several states are by law entitled, at the time when the President and Vice-President are to be chosen into office; except that, where no apportionment is made after any enumeration at the time of choosing electors, the number of electors shall be according to the then existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives.

This has been the law since 1792, and in every election since when an apportionment has been made following a census the states have been represented in the Electoral College according to the size of the prospective, not the existing Congress. Thus, in 1812 the electors numbered 218, though the Congress which was to expire March 4, 1813, consisted of only 178 Senators and Representatives. In 1832, though the membership of the two houses was 261, the electors chosen numbered 288, to conform to the apportionment based on the

census of 1830. In 1872 and 1892 a similar course was followed.

The act of Congress of August 21, 1911, making a new apportionment on the basis of the thirteenth decennial census, entitles the states to a total representation of 531 members in both houses of Congress on March 4, 1913. That is the time when the President and Vice-President to be chosen by the electors named next November will come into office. Therefore, the Electoral College of 1912 will consist of 531 members. There can be no doubt about it. The wonder is that anybody at all acquainted with the subject should have fallen into error.

WEAK IN ASSETS.

"The united, militant and progressive Democracy of the State of New York," self-labelled, in the person of Charles Francis Murphy, officially confesses that Governor Dix is its greatest campaign asset. This is true reciprocity, as Governor Dix throughout his administration has betrayed by every act that Murphy was his greatest asset. Nevertheless, the utilization of the Governor as one of Murphy's personally conducted "big four" and the glorification of the Governor in the platform and the "keynote speech" constitute a surprising confession of weakness for Murphy's party at the beginning of a campaign. Two years ago Mr. Dix was unknown. It was quite possible for his handsome face and masterly silence, abetted by Murphy's organization and the fervid campaign resulting from a full campaign chest, to deceive and delude the voters. After his term as Governor Mr. Dix is known of all men—and unfavorably known as a creature of circumstances, without aptitude for tasks of government, without ability and backbone enough to prevent and judicial decisions was profound.

The briefest Democratic State Convention in thirty years gave Murphy the right to vote New York's ninety delegates to Baltimore at his pleasure. Mayor Sugan of Roughneck protest against the unit rule. The North German Lloyd Line awarded a contract for the building of the largest steamship in the world at the cost of \$10,000,000. The body of General Kearny was removed from Trinity Church yard to the City Hall; it will lie in state until this afternoon. The Intercollegiate Civic League began its annual convention at Columbia University. The Metropolitan Museum acquired a Whistler by purchase, and possibly a masterpiece. The Intercollegiate Civic League began its annual convention at Columbia University. The Metropolitan Museum acquired a Whistler by purchase, and possibly a masterpiece.

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THE HOME RULE BILL.

"Home Rule all around." If not "Imperial Rule all around," it appears to be writ large between the lines of Mr. Asquith's Home Rule bill. "The first step in a larger scheme of evolution," the Prime Minister himself said, "to be followed, we may logically assume, by schemes of similar home rule for Scotland and Wales, with parliaments at Edinburgh and Carnarvon. There can be no doubt that such an arrangement may be strongly advocated on grounds of practical convenience and utility; while it will certainly be condemned by those who regard it as a perilous thing to take apart a national or a governmental edifice once constructed. To what extent the promise of an extension of the system will win the support of the opposition of other parts of the United Kingdom remains to be seen, though it is scarcely conceivable that it will have much effect of that sort in England."

Irish representation is to be retained at Westminster. That is a token that Ireland is still to remain a part of the United Kingdom, since the Imperial Parliament, so called, is really not imperial but royal, and contains no representatives of the empire outside of the United Kingdom. The Irish representation is, however, to be so reduced in numbers as to differentiate it as strongly from the others by its paucity as it is now differentiated by its superabundance. At the present time the ratio of representation for England and Wales is one member for every 65,000 of population and for Scotland one for every 62,000, while Ireland has one for every 43,000. Under the new scheme Ireland will have only 42 members, against 103 as now, which will mean one for every 100,000 of population. Yet these Irish representatives will presumably have just the same voting power, man for man, as their colleagues on matters of Imperial interest in which Ireland is as much concerned as any other part of the kingdom. In this there would seem to be a certain injustice to Ireland; for which perhaps compensation is to be found in other directions.

The fiscal problem is dealt with in a somewhat complicated manner. The Irish government will not be permitted to meddle with the income tax or the stamp and estate duties. But it may reduce or discontinue other Imperial taxes, except, apparently, the excise and customs duties, which it may modify, but, save in the case of liquors, it may not increase them more than 10 per cent. That will not permit Ireland to establish that protective tariff system which many of her economists have held to be essential for a restoration of her old-time industrial prosperity. Moreover, while Ireland may to some extent modify her tax rates, the collection of all taxes will remain an Imperial function. The Dublin government may prescribe what the taxes shall be but the Westminster government will have the collecting of them and will turn them all in to its own treasury, from which a yearly subsidy will be returned to Ireland. In this arrangement there will be opportunity for friction and embarrassment.

The provisions for religious equality

and for safeguarding the rights of the minority are assumed to be necessary, and reassurance is given to those who fear complete dissolution of the United Kingdom in clauses which forbid the Irish Parliament to alter the Home Rule bill, give the Privy Council supreme power of interpretation of the measure, invest the Lord Lieutenant with plenary veto powers over all Irish legislation, and preserve the paramountcy of the Westminster Parliament and government. These things are presumably necessary to win the support of British members and the sanction of the British people. But they scarcely accord with the often-repeated declaration of Home Rule leaders that there would be no stopping until the last link that united Ireland with England was severed. Perhaps there has been a radical change of the Irish heart on that point, but we should still fear that acute dissatisfaction might arise if an English Lord Lieutenant should veto an act of the Dublin Parliament which the Irish Privy Council desired, or if the English Privy Council should decide an appeal against the Irish government.

These and other considerations suggest not merely some of the grounds of controversy during the passage of the bill through Parliament, but also some of the probable difficulties and embarrassments which may arise in the practical administration of the measure after it has become law. It is an earnest, as it certainly is an ingenious, attempt to solve one of the most vexatious and costly problems which have confronted the British government in the last century, and one which far more than any other domestic problem of that or indeed any country has commanded the interested observation of the world at large. But it will probably be judicious not to predict either the easy passage or the smooth and satisfactory working of the scheme.

CONSTITUTIONAL.

Justice Blackmar holds the preferential payments constitutional. His sensible decision in the taxpayers' actions to enjoin the city from entering into the proposed contracts with the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit companies for the operation of the new subways dispels a verbal cloud. The constitutional objections which were raised to the contracts were artificial and the language of the constitution would have to be strained to sustain them. Historically considered Section 10, Article 3, of the state constitution was never intended to prevent the outright owning of a railroad by a municipality and the securing of its operation by a private operator. And in the nature of the case, the terms of operation would have to be profitable to the operator.

The essence of these suits was the contention that as the proposed contracts would be profitable to the operators the city was in effect lending its credit for their benefit. But it does violence to language to say that the city in building these subways is pledging its credit for the benefit of the operators who for their services in operating them are to receive the first returns up to a certain amount. It is pledging its credit for the benefit of its citizens who will use the subways and for its property owners whose property will be enhanced in value by increased rapid transit. It is pledging its credit to promote public welfare. The character of the bargain it makes does not alter the nature of its purpose.

ELIMINATING THE CONTESTANTS.

Those who have been trying to account for the exceptional tranquillity of the Republican State Convention at Rochester, or what Chairman Barnes described as "the dignity of its proceedings," have overlooked one important influence due to the changes made in the state election laws. That is the abolition of contests and the elimination of the struggles for recognition before a credentials committee which used to furnish a large measure of the excitement and disorder attendant upon party gatherings. Under the old system the state committee and the credentials committee, to which was intrusted the task of making up and passing upon the convention roll, possessed plenary powers, and their decision as to how the voters of a county or Assembly district wanted themselves represented sometimes superseded any indications which might have been given one way or another by the voters themselves.

Thomas P. Grady once spoke, half boastfully, half regretfully, of the "dirty day's work" in his career, when as chairman of the credentials committee of the Democratic State Convention of 1906 he created at Murphy's orders a majority which would consent to the nomination of Mr. Hearst. That feat has been duplicated on a smaller scale in many other political conventions, and the possibilities left open to unscrupulous politicians under the old system introduced a desperate gambler's risk which might be taken advantage of in any factional crisis.

But now that the contesting delegate and the "sure thing" method of creating representation before a convention have been passed away party gatherings must become duller and more decorous. Whatever may be thought of the new system in other respects, New York should congratulate itself that there is no more "dirty work" for a Grady to do here, because there is no longer a convention roll to manipulate. We can well spare the factitious excitement which has been lost under the new order.

ADMIRALS AND VICE-ADMIRALS.

Representative Bates, of Pennsylvania, a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, has tried to relieve a logistical situation in the navy by introducing a bill to re-establish the grades of admiral and vice-admiral. There is now one naval officer, George Dewey, with the rank of admiral, but his advancement was ordered by Congress in recognition of special services, and when he dies the post will die with him. Mr. Bates wants to create one permanent admiralship and four permanent vice-admiralships, and in that he departs from the more modest plan, urged on the last Congress, to authorize the appointment of two vice-admirals. Compared with foreign navies of the first class our navy is startlingly short in officers of high rank. We have one admiral—a temporary appointment—while Great Britain has twelve, Germany five and Japan seven. We have no vice-admirals, while Great Britain has twenty-two, France fifteen, Germany twelve and Japan twenty. Our naval organization would be materially improved if we had enough vice-admirals to assign one to the command of each important fleet, instead of merely designating a rear admiral to do the proper duty of a vice-admiral. The extra responsibility put upon a rear ad-

miral who conducts a fleet of battleships across the Atlantic or around the world ought to be reflected in higher pay and rank. It is not fair to put the fleet commander on the same basis as an ordinary rear admiral commanding a squadron or looking after a navy yard. Those who have to do the hardest sea work certainly deserve special recognition.

It may be that Mr. Bates's plan goes too far to have a chance of adoption at present. Congressmen may oppose it on the ground that if four vice-admiralships are created they may merely be turned into comfortable berths for retiring purposes. The average length of service in the grade of a rear admiral is very short, and rear admirals would probably retire even faster than they do now. If they could get the increased advantage of retiring as vice-admirals, perhaps it would be better to make a start by creating two vice-admiralships, but admitting to that grade only officers on actual sea duty and allowing only vice-admirals to retire as such. After the new grade had proved its value its relations with the other grades could be equitably and logically readjusted.

THE DOLLAR IN BASEBALL.

For the sake of a few extra dollars the Brooklyn Baseball Club bartered its good name for fair dealing at the opening of the National League pennant race at Washington Park yesterday. Mayor Gaynor saw with his own eyes the ill effect of his order in withdrawing police from places of public amusement, and as a last resort consented to the Deputy Police Commissioner calling in a squad of bluecoats to add the special officers in doing nothing. By overselling the park five thousand persons or more the club opened the way for a travesty on the Great National game. Men and boys who paid 50 cents for standing room completely surrounded the playing field, so that those who purchased box seats might just as well have sat in their own parlors so far as seeing the game was concerned.

This utter lack of consideration for those who had a right to protection is likely to cost the club dearly, and the management will have only itself to thank if the ill treatment of the team followers overcomes the lure of baseball and keeps hundreds away from the park throughout the season. No word in extenuation can be offered for the unfortunate comedy which might easily have been concerted into a dismal tragedy.

That's our Governor. In a nutshell—Raymond Van Santvoort.

A dangerous simile. It suggests a peanut shell.

Governor Wilson's veto of the New Jersey grade crossing law is said to be invalid because it was addressed to the wrong house of the Legislature. If so, the fact will emphasize the desirability of a single track statesman sticking to the track and not switching off at all sorts of tangents in quest of castles in Spain and booms in Illinois.

Yes, Lorimer was the issue. That is what defeated me. I voted to seat him. From an interview with Senator Shelby M. Cullom.

The Lorimer case has been associated, directly or indirectly, with an unusual number of political fatalities. Of the thirty-five Republicans who voted in March, 1911, to validate the Illinois Senator's title eleven have been retired or are to retire; and of the eleven Democrats who sided with them, at least four are to leave the Senate next March. Three Senators who dodged the recall have also disappeared.

"The Brooklyn Eagle" calls ex-Governor Metz "a conservative Democrat"—a gross understatement. Mr. Metz is as steady as a bull buoy, as reactionary as a pig top.

If West Virginia has any notion, as Senator Chilton seems to suggest, that she can levy on some of the unearned increment of the old Northwest Territory, now comprising five rich states, she should study the experience of the heirs of Anneke Jans.

Even the weather gods must have heard the command, "Play ball!"

The New Jersey jury which held that the chauffeur who accidentally lost control of his car and not the innocent passerby must assume the "risks of the business" of automobile exhibited sound common sense worthy of the traditions of Jersey justice.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

While the corridors of the City Hall were fast filling with people who wished to be present at the "Phil" Kearny ceremonies, two figures attracted much attention. One was an old man, poorly clad and feeble, who wore a Grand Army button and a corps badge on his threadbare coat. He would not give his name, and evidently feared that he might be questioned impudently down the steps and joined the larger throng beyond the rope barriers. The other was a lad in khaki uniform and slouch hat. He was not so modest as the veteran and didn't care how many people knew that he was William Waller, of the Boy Scouts of America, who had welcomed General Baden-Powell when he landed here, and that he and his comrade Charles Robinson and C. Cocklyn, all of Troop 26, will walk to Washington in a few days bearing a note from Mayor Gaynor to the President.

Of an article used in the household and in business establishments. The circular which the manufacturer is sending throughout the country contains no check, but an unused postage stamp, good in Bosnia or Herzegovina for the one-hundredth part of an Austrian krone, or about one-fifth of a cent.

Grocer—What are you doing there?
Clerk—Mr. Jones has ordered a bushel of potatoes. I'm looking 'em up in Bradstreet—Boston Transcript.

FLOOD CONTROL.

Systems of Holland and Hungary Applied to the Mississippi Problem.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Reading in The Tribune this morning the toll of lives and property destroyed by the floods of the Mississippi, I feel not only sorrow but shame and humiliation that such a state of affairs should be permitted in the United States in 1912.

My mind reverts to experiences in Holland and Hungary in the summer of 1911. Hungary first. At Budapest I visited the wonderful Museum of the Hungarian Department of Agriculture, one of the most advanced departments of any civilized nation. There I saw the plans, in relief, of the flood control of the Danube at the Iron Gates, where the great river passes through the mountains on its way to the Black Sea.

In former days the spring floods from the upper reaches of the river became so high that the water backed up watered the agricultural lands, as does the Mississippi, carrying death and great monetary loss in its path. Count Szechenyi—uncle of the man of the same name who married the little Vanderbilt girl—a man whose public services well merit the bronze statues and tablets erected in his memory by his grateful countrymen—devised the scheme which has ended forever this unnecessary loss.

By a system of return canals, through which flood waters were turned back into great reservoirs when a certain height was reached, the waters were stored until the flood was past. As the river falls they are allowed to return to the regular channels, through the same canals, or they can be used for irrigation in dry seasons, if such disposition is thought more advantageous.

Such flood storage reservoirs should be applied to the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, so avoiding the floods which nearly every year do much damage to the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. Such control would also prevent floods from the Ohio meeting floods from the Missouri and upper Mississippi in the valley of our "Father of Waters."

The solution is even easier in its dealing with the Missouri flood waters. For hundreds of miles that river flows through a country where adjoining lands could be so better used as reservoirs for flood waters. These, properly impounded, would become centres for irrigation of untold value, and their control would forever eliminate dangers of flood in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama and Louisiana. The application of scientific methods to the upper Missouri and upper Ohio would be insurance that the lower Mississippi would never vary in height more than 18 inches or 2 feet.

This condition would make possible the security of feeling the Dutch have behind their dikes. In July, 1911, while sitting in his rose garden behind the residence of my friend, a Hollander living at Brookport, in the little Brookport polder of 6,000 acres, which supports a population of 6,000 people by its nurseries, I watched an excursion steamer pass through the canal within fifty feet of us, with the deck of the steamer about twenty feet above the water, going against the banks of the canal, doing no harm. In Holland there is not a stone big enough to throw at a barking dog. Yet this canal, to prevent the waves lashing the banks, had its sides paved with granite blocks brought from Belgium. And in little Holland, with only about the population of greater New York and fewer people than the population of London, there are 2,100 miles of service canals for the internal commerce.

We may be told the flood control of the Ohio and Missouri would cost a lot of money. Supposing it does! Shall we let destruction continue? Rotterdam, a city of 150,000 people, built its sea level ship canal to the Hook of Holland, 1,000 feet wide, with water for the largest ocean steamer, at a cost of \$5,000,000. In twenty years its population increased from 45,000 to 150,000 and the shipping at its docks would render an American of the harbor of New York before 1921, though the vessels are many times larger.

Besides this great work, contemplate the North Holland Canal, connecting Amsterdam with the Helder; the North Sea Canal, between Amsterdam and Rotterdam; the pumping out of the Haarlemmer Meer, making a farming country of seventy-one square miles in the great polder of the same name, over which the Dutch navy sailed to relieve the siege of Leyden!

And shall the government of the United States sit idly by to see its most valuable lands and its worthy citizens destroyed by flood because it would cost money to save them? Would not this be "conservation" worthy of any national party?

SPENCER BORDEN.

Fall River, Mass., April 9, 1912.

ILLITERATE CITIZENS.

A Plea for Rigid Examination of Foreigners Who Seek Citizenship.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: On April 3 my attention was called to an article in your paper regarding the application of a Slovenian for citizenship. The court in questioning him asked him: "Who is the Mayor of New York?" "Who will be the next President?" "What is the Constitution?" To each and every one of these questions he replied quickly, "Roosevelt."

Although such confidence in the colonel is no doubt gratifying to the colonel—I hardly think it sufficient grounds for the Slovenian's having been admitted to citizenship. If our worst citizen was attempting a joke at the expense of the dignity of the court he should have been reprimanded accordingly. If his replies were due to ignorance it appears to me that the justice granting him his papers would have done better had he made the applicant wait another five years, during which time possibly he might learn that R-o-o-s-e-v-e-l-t does not spell "United States."

"That naturalization laws are entirely inadequate is a fact rapidly becoming well known. Therefore, I think that the justice should be as rigid as possible, and in no case allow their sense of humor to run away with them. The question of the admission and the subsequent naturalization of the illiterate foreigner is one which in the interests of the American born should receive very serious consideration. Canada has been considering this problem for some time, and is taking steps to protect herself against such instances as this country, though certain to behave this country, depending on it does upon the intelligence of the citizens for an adequate form of government, to do likewise."

I expect to cast my first vote next November. In order to do this, which is my right by birth, I have waited twenty-one years and spent twelve out of twenty-one endeavoring to get an education, yet all around me I see hundreds of ignorant foreigners, with no conception of a republic, form of government and still less education, exercising the same privilege. I think that the granting of citizenship to an alien whose only claim to it lies in the fact that he has lived here five years is a gross injustice to the educated American born citizen.

RALPH C. TOBIN.
New York, April 9, 1912.

People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 11.—Mrs. Taft will receive the guests at the hunt ball at the Chevy Chase Club on April 13. Representative members from the hunt clubs of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York will come to Washington for the affair.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 11.—The Attorney General and Mrs. Wickham are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. Albert Akin, of New York, who is here for a short visit. The Attorney General will give a dinner in honor of Justice Pitney on Tuesday, April 16.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 11.—The Brazilian Ambassador went to Baltimore to-day to keep several social engagements. He will return to-morrow.
F. de Barros Cavalcanti de Lacerda, recently appointed second secretary of the Brazilian Embassy here, will arrive in a fortnight. He is a cousin of Mr. De Lima Silva, counselor of the embassy, and was secretary to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs before receiving his present appointment. This will be his first diplomatic post. A third second secretary appointed to the Brazilian Embassy, J. J. Moniz de Arago, will arrive soon.
Señor Don Ricardo J. Alfaro, recently appointed counselor of the Panama Legation, has assumed his duties. He is accompanied by his wife, Señora Doña Amelita Lyons de Alfaro.

Lieutenant Colonel J. D. McLaughlin, British military attaché, returned to-day from a visit of several weeks to Texas, Mexico, Panama and the South.
Captain Sowerby, naval attaché of the British Embassy, is spending several days at the Plaza, in New York.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 11.—Miss Taft and her guests, the Misses Rockwell of New York, among the thirty-six guests entertained at a dinner-dance to-night by Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond. The entertainment was planned by Mr. and Mrs. Hammond for their niece, Miss Leslie Page, of Los Angeles, and Miss Hinsdale, of Hot Springs, who will leave here on Saturday for their homes.
Rear Admiral and Mrs. John D. Adams entertained a number of young people at a dinner-dance to-night for their daughter, Miss Edmonds Adams, a debutante of the season.

Mrs. von Stumm, of Germany, has arrived in Washington to visit her mother, Mrs. Henry M. Hoyt.
Miss Martha Codman entertained a number of women at luncheon to-day.
Miss Frances Lippitt entertained the Misses Roelke, guests of Miss Taft, at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Lloyd W. Bowers went to New York to-night to join a house party being entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Preston Satterthwaite, who were recently her guests here.
One of the most attractive features of the society circle to be given here on April 25 and 26 will be the Virginia reel on horseback, with well trained steers, and with Miss Alys Meyer in the lead. Other girls who will take part in the dance are Miss Jeanette Allen, Miss Laura Merriam, Miss Mildred Allen, Miss Helen Buchanan and Miss Catherine Dennison.

The Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Chinda were entertained at dinner to-night by Mr. and Mrs. John B. Henderson. The other guests were the Speaker and Mrs. Clark, Senator and Mrs. Sutherland, Robert T. Lincoln, Mrs. Beckwith, Representative and Mrs. Barthold, Representative and Mrs. Linthicum, Representative Wood, of New Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. George Howard Chase, Mrs. Pinchot, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Mrs. Montgomery, Colonel and Mrs. Judson and John B. Henderson, Jr.
Miss Amy Grant, of New York, who has given a large audience to-night, when she presented "Mona," Harry Wheaton Howard giving the piano score. Among the patrons and patronesses were Butler Ames, Mrs. Frank O. Briggs, Mrs. W. Murray Crane, Mrs. Augustus Gardner, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. Christian Hemmick, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Baroness Hengemüller, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins and Mrs. Horace H. Lorton.

Representative and Mrs. Martin W. Littlejohn entertained Colonel George Harvey, of New York, at dinner.

HIGH PRICES HIT CLERGY HARD.

Troy Methodist Conference Urges Need of Larger Salaries.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., April 11.—That the clergy have suffered more severely than any other class from the increased cost of living was the statement made before to-day's session of the Troy Methodist Conference, which adopted a resolution requesting the appointment of a commission, consisting of one minister in each district, to present the need of larger salaries before the church members of the conference.
Many churches, it was stated, have not raised their pastors' salaries in twenty years, although the cost of living has doubled within that time. "Self-respect, courage and holy power depend not on the asceticism of the medieval church, but on a reasonable supply of common necessities of life," the conference decided.

TO SETTLE ARBUCKLE ESTATE.

Sister of Late Coffee Merchant Would Be Administratrix.

Miss Christina Arbuckle, of No. 215 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, applied yesterday to Surrogate Ketchum for letters of administration of the estate of her brother, the late John Arbuckle, the sugar and coffee merchant. The papers also ask that Charles A. Jamison, of the Hotel Macaret, Manhattan, be appointed co-administrator. Mr. Jamison is her nephew.
The papers declare that Mr. Arbuckle left no will, and the next of kin of the petitioner and another, Mrs. Catherine Arbuckle Jamison, of Pittsburgh, applied for letters of administration last Tuesday, and was refused them on the ground that he was not included among the next of kin. Mr. Arbuckle died March 27 and left an estate said to be worth \$300,000.

COLONY FOR PROFESSORS.

Quiet Homes Planned for Members of the Harvard Faculty.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Cambridge, Mass., April 11.—Harvard is to have a residential colony for its professors. The leader in the project is Warren Conrad Arenberg, of Pittsburgh, a Harvard graduate, writer and Dante student. The purpose is to secure a sort of exclusive residential district for those instructors who desire quiet, where they may pursue their different lines of study and writing without the hurry-burly of college life.
A plot of three and a half acres of the estate of the late Professor Charles Eliot Norton has been obtained and cut into home lots. Homes have been already built or planned for certain members of the Harvard faculty. Among those who will reside in the reserve are Dr. H. S. Langford and Professor J. R. Jewett, Harvard instructors, and the Rev. William Worcester.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Annette Buckley was married yesterday afternoon at the home of her mother, Mrs. Richard W. Buckley, No. 15 East 10th street. The ceremony was performed by Father Wilson, of St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, and it was followed by a small reception, at which only relatives were present. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, and a point lace veil fastened with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilacs-of-the-valley and orange blossoms. Her sisters, Miss Adelaide Gudek Buckley and Miss Marie Gudek Buckley, were the bridesmaids. John Howard McFadden, Jr., acted as best man, and the ushers were Temple Gwathmey, Sterling Foster, and Horatio Shonard, of this city; Walter S. Thompson and Joseph Brinton, of Philadelphia.